

# The Sentinel.

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The new Congress will stand 182 Democrats to 142 Republicans.

SENATOR WILLARD'S eloquent speech, seconding the nomination of Mr. Voorhees, was frequently interrupted by long continued applause.

BREX CALKINS and our old friend Tom Browne did not "show up" in good form at the grand Republican race for a phantom seat in the United States Senate.

MR. REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON will have the affectionate regard of all canine citizens who have taken out licenses to "bay at the moon." He has introduced a bill to prohibit the killing and stealing of licensed dogs.

MR. EVARTS then will get the Senatorship of New York. We suppose the old gentleman wanted something of a "vindication," as he had enjoyed some of the stolen fruit under Hayes. This will make him feel more respectable on his death-bed.

THERE is some significance in the complimentary vote of Governor Porter. There is a clique in the State interested largely in snoring him under. He seems to have gained a quiet, modest sort of victory that may stand him well in hand at some future time.

Tax joint resolution offered by Representative Dittmore authorizing the State Librarian to purchase a flag, inscribe it with the State's coat of arms, and send it to Washington to be exhibited at the dedication of the Washington monument, is proper, and one the Sentinel has advocated in advance. It will also be carried in the procession at the inauguration of President Cleveland.

REPRESENTATIVE ADAMS painted his rainbow eulogy of Governor Porter yesterday with the remark that more credit was due to him (Porter) for the election of Mr. Garfield in 1880 than to any one else. Should Stephen A. Dorsey read Mr. Adams' observation, what must be his indignation? Like Blaine, Dorsey will hold that he can not get justice in Indiana.

If anything could emphasize the splendid compliment paid Senator Voorhees by the unanimous vote of the Democrats in the Legislature, it was had in the outpouring of legislation from the thirty Senators and Representatives in making and seconding his nomination. Our space permitting, we should with pleasure have printed all, and in full, the speeches made. This, however, has been found utterly impossible.

SCHUYLER COLFAX after the death of Horace Greeley was offered the editorship of the New York Tribune. He said: "I must have this right to think of it and to consult my wife. I leave early in the morning and will send you a note whether I accept or decline the offer." He and Mrs. Colfax talked it over, and finally came to the conclusion not to leave South Bend for even so attractive an experiment. "And in the morning early," said Mr. Colfax, "I went before Orion was up and stuck a note under his door declining the proposition. The next I knew was that Mr. Reid had obtained control of a majority of the stock and was at the helm. I have never regretted the step I took. The offering was alluring, but the responsibility was great; it involved radical changes in my way of living, and it is as well that it fell to a younger man."

### SENATOR VOORHEES.

Without even the solicitation of his presence, Indiana has voted Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees his own successor in the United States Senate. Few men have thus taken on this honor without effort. Even to resume the mantle of the high office, the aspirant has been an exception who has not had to, at least, arrange his shoulders for the reception of it. But our man did not even need to come to the attiring room. His people have, as it were, done the garment up into a package and forwarded it to him. Since he has worn it already, however, with a gracefulness entirely satisfactory to the eyes of Indiana, there was no doubt as to its fitting him becomingly, and since he knew the State would send it even without the inconvenience of his coming for it, it is full as well for both that he did not incur the risk of being slain by congratulations by being on the ground when yesterday's election occurred.

It was a work of supererogation to say anything biographical, or by way of tribute to the character, of Senator Voorhees. His ability has been too often demonstrated by signal achievements in debate in the National halls of legislation, on the stump and at the bar, to admit of discussion. His is a broad-gauge mind; his impulses are

noble and his friendships true. While differing from him in rare instances upon points in politics, the Sentinel yet holds his Democracy, like his manhood, in high esteem. We heartily congratulate Indiana and Senator Voorhees upon yesterday's results in the Senate.

### THE STATE'S ASYLUMS.

The consideration of measures affecting the State's institutions for the afflicted should be governed by humane rather than political thought. In it party should have no place. At the doors of these asylums Democrat and Republican are one in impulse and sympathy. There the taxpayer relaxes his demand for rigid economy. Over their portals the hand of Divine charity is extended in appeal; within them partisan machination for advantage should hide its face.

We would have the Indiana Legislature come fully up to the needs of the insane, the feeble minded, the blind and the deaf and dumb. We would have Democrats and Republicans vie with one another in seeking to have ample provision made by the State for all benefit of reason, sight, hearing and speech. A State may be rich in resources, admirable in development, famous for her heroes and statesmen, but if she provides not for her children upon whom the hand of affliction is laid, she is neither great nor good.

Indiana is young, fair and strong. Among the sisterhood of States few are so comely or so prosperous. And yet within her borders are two thousand persons in different stages of insanity whose irrational speech is continuously appealing to their mother commonwealth for safe shelter and for intelligent treatment of their infirmity. These unfortunate are neither Republicans nor Democrats—they are Indiana's children. Of over thirty-five hundred insane in the State less than fifteen hundred are within Homes for this class. These houses are not yet extensive enough to receive them all. They should be made so and that without delay. Every day that dawns upon the insane occupying cells in jails provided for criminals, hospital wards intended for the diseased and private abodes without adequate protection and complete treatment of them, is a day whose light is dimmed by unperformed duty by our State.

Indiana has erected and endowed several noble institutions of learning for her young intellects which reflect honor upon her. She is building a capitol which, while preserving her archives and serving as the arena of her legislation, will also be pointed to as an illustration of her wealth, her progress and greatness. But stronger evidences of the glory of a State are noble edifices ample for the care of the providentially afflicted. These constitute the proudest and most enduring monuments of her civilization and Christianization.

We are not pleading for extravagance in the expenditure of money; but that is not extravagance which to the full extent houses and provides and ministers to the infirmities of the afflicted. The opponents of ample appropriations for this purpose are mistaken if they suppose the people of Indiana will condemn such appropriations. The very reverse is true. No legislator need fear to go before the people with a record of having championed this charity, this bounden duty of an enlightened State. It is rather a record of having opposed such a charity we should shrink from avowing to a humane constituency. But above all considerations of self should stand out in the hearts of our legislators the glory that will be reflected upon the State by an unstinted performance of this beneficent duty.

### NEW YORK'S SENATOR-ELECT.

In the matter of brains the State of New York will certainly have a better Representative in the United States Senate when Mr. William M. Everts, on the 4th of March, succeeds Mr. E. G. Lapham. Mr. Everts has long courted the Senatorial honor. Twenty-four years ago he was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the New York Legislature, with Horace Greeley his principal rival. Neither of these being able to secure a majority, both were dropped for Ira Harris. In politics the new Senator has been Republican from the organization of that party, and never less than rigidly partisan. He will be particularly remembered by Democrats for having been in 1877 the principal advocate of the Republican party before the Electoral Commission which defrauded Samuel J. Tilden of the Presidency and gave it to Rutherford B. Hayes. It was this service which commended him so prominently to the Hayes administration and promptly secured for him the appointment of Secretary of State.

As lawyer and scholar, William M. Everts enjoys marked reputation. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Union College, Harvard and Yale, from the latter of which he graduated in 1837. He studied in the Harvard Law School under Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, and began the practice of law in New York in 1841. He gained distinction at the bar early in his professional career, and has been connected with many of the most famous cases known to United States reports.

He was principal counsel for President Johnson in the celebrated impeachment trial in the spring of 1868, after which he became Johnson's Attorney General. Later

in 1872 he represented the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Alabama claims at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Everts is in his 63th year and is well preserved. Intellectually he will take a place in the very front rank of Senators. In his new role as caricaturist will, as heretofore, sport with his unusually prominent nose and the remarkable length, in instances, of his sentences. But the country will not suffer from the latter, if only they do not comprise lines of the rabid Republican partisanship which has at times characterized Mr. Everts.

### RETIREMENT OF GOVERNOR PORTER.

The retirement of the late Republican Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth has occurred with somewhat of eclat and satisfaction. The complimentary vote of his party in the General Assembly must have been to him and his friends a gratification of no small moment and at the same time a mild but very perceptible rebuke of the aspirations of Mr. Calkins to the recognized position of leadership in the State. At the same time we notice with real pleasure the announcement of the purpose of the distinguished ex-Chief Magistrate to devote himself, after a brief period of rest from official labor, to the work of writing the history of Indiana. Such an undertaking justly deserves the very general interest and attention which its announcement has already attracted. Many books have been written upon this same subject, but they will be found rather to contain the materials for history than history itself. The annals of our State do not lack the interest of even a very remote antiquity. The first Indianians were doubtless the mound builders; and any account of our country will, therefore, recur in the first chapter, at least, to the very remarkable monuments of that race, still existing in our midst, constructed in that night of time which antedates the Apian Way or the foundation of Pompeii or Herculaneum. These ancient structures, such as that system of earthworks seen now in Madison County near Pendleton, are as fully worthy of historic notice and commemoration as the "castled crag of Drachenfels" or any citadel, temple or tower of the medieval, Grecian or Roman world. Nor would such a work be complete without a sketch of the various Indian tribes who inhabited this territory at the time of the earliest expeditions of the French explorers thereto, upon their route by the way of the Wabash from the great lakes to the gulf. A relation of the habits and customs, some notice of the languages, government and ceremonial of the Delaware, the Shawnee, the Miami and the Potawatomi must worthily find place in such a narrative, and would bring down the course of events to what are called historic times.

We regret to note that the work is to end with the close of the administration, as it is called, of Governor Morton. We think such an ending premature, and, besides, we think we see in it a disposition to mark the different gubernatorial administrations as eras of distinct importance in the annals of the State, whereas nothing could be farther from truth. The building and completion of the first turnpike, of the first canal, of the first or last line of railway in our borders, or of the successive telegraphic posts and stations—either of these is of infinitely more moment than the data of any inaugural or the contents of any message. These are the real Olympiads of progress. Of all earthly rulers the Governor of Indiana is, as such, the most insignificant. His influence upon the Legislature, upon the action of the commonwealth, is, and seems by constitutional order, designed to be nothing. The power and duties of the office are almost wholly ministerial and formal; the duties of the position may be something more, but are only occasional and ephemeral in their character.

The writer of our history will have and must use the opportunity of fully detailing the account of our educational system first foreshadowed in the ordinance of '87, and finally developed in the magnificent system of common schools now in practical operation in all our borders. He must by consequence also note the rise and progress of legislation and the course of jurisprudence from its first feeble origin in the fortresses of the early French commanders in the wilderness, through the revision of both Constitution and statutes, until the formation of a body of laws now in force on a great variety of subjects, influencing and being in turn acted upon by the necessities and requirements of popular life. He must carefully recount the course also of religious action and sentiment, beginning with that devout worship of the sun, which by the researches of archaeologists is ascertained to have been the cult of our antique predecessors, the mound builders, followed by that pure idealism, distinguished with barbarous rites, the belief in the existence of a Great Spirit, the creed of Tecumseh and his tribes; and that child-like faith in the indestructibility of life, which taught him

"To think admitted to that equal sky,  
 His faithful dog would bear him company."

And these will be followed by an account of the introduction of the Divine Gospel of our Savior; first by those of the Society of Jesus, who left the comforts and refinements of civilization under the auspices of the most splendid Court in Europe to find their homes and graves in the far West—in whose hands the misal and the crucifix preceded by many ages the hymn-book and the discipline of our sometime called religious pioneers. For the historian must be impartial. "Tis necessary a qualification for him as the most precise knowledge of orthodoxy of the rules of English composition.

Such a narrative will not be wanting in passages of more than historic interest. It will, indeed, abound in accounts of battles and sieges

"Of half-bred escape in the imminent deadly breach,"

And in all the stirring episodes

of frontier valor and warfare, which may delight the ear of future Desdemonas.

The annalist may watch with Clark in the morasses around the old post; may lie besieged behind the stockades of Fort Harrison; may stand upon the bullet-swept plateau of the Tippecanoe awaiting in the dark the assault of the treacherous Shawnee.

These things will be recounted, for the historian must be a man of imagination, that truthful sort of fancy which may depict as if he saw and heard them, the dangers of a perilous past.

A bright and glorious chapter will be the review of the growth of agriculture among us, from the days of the flail and the threshing floor, the scythe and sickle, to the era of the self-binder, the reaper and mower, when the steam whistle, that resonant tocsin of modern progress follows the footsteps of the husbandman to his remotest fallows.

But we dismiss the historian to his task with our best wishes for his highest success in so laudable an undertaking. We have not written these remarks as suggestions; we are not sure that they would or ought to be received as such even if so offered. We think we have noticed in the writer referred to a disposition to rest at any observation which he may deem to fall outside of the beaten path of platitudes or prosody.

We do not wish to intrude upon the mysteries of authorship or the occult science of the amanuensis. Indeed, we very much doubt whether we have a just appreciation of the spirit of that genius which bows at a comma, kneels at a semicolon, and prostrates itself at full length with abject humility before the majestic colon. We trust that we entertain a due respect for the polished art of punctuation, but of all its points that which we chiefly adore is—the period.

Wherefore, we close.

SAYS OUR PUNDIT, stroking his long fleecy beard, like that of Houdibras,

"In equal grace,  
 Both of his wisdom and his face!"

"Those who laugh at Dundreary when his sneeze fails are bigger fools than he is. There is no disappointment in life, in love, politics or money, so exasperating for a moment as a sneeze that gives every assurance of a speedy arrival and then sinks away under cover of a cough. The sneeze that doesn't come is worse than the office that does not come." "If you enjoy a sneeze so much when it does come, why don't you, when it comes, of itself, help it along with snuff, as many better men have done, including Henry Clay and old John Givan?" asked his disciple. "Fudge," was the answer, "forcing a sneeze with any kind of irritant is just as smart and as enjoyable to a man of any sense as the fashion of the Roman Emperors of emptying their stomachs with an emetic to make room for more dinner. None of it for me."

A RECENT compilation of the stories of the narrow escapes of distinguished men, says of Lord Clive, Governor of the British Indian Empire: "In the last century a young fellow landed from an English ship in Bombay. He had a mean, poorly paid position in the East India Company's service. Disgusted with his prospects, and hopeless, half sick, and angry with 'fate,' he walked out of the city and put a revolver to his ear. Snap! it failed to go off. Returning to his room, he repeated the experiment. Snap! It failed to go off the second time, and the disheartened man, feeling that even death was against him, laid the pistol on the table." This is a sample of the carelessness with which newspaper matter is sometimes made up. Clive tried to shoot himself a little before the middle of the last century, being nearly a hundred years before Colt took out his first patent for a revolver.

It seems that foreign are crowding our native hens in the egg market. In the last three months and a half 862,700 dozen foreign eggs were received at the port of New York, and large importations are expected for the next three months. Our morning contemporary should make a note of this, and see to it that American hens are protected.

### CURRENT THOUGHT AND OPINION.

VENISON is two cents a pound in Idaho; and deer at that.—Jefferson City, Mo., Tribune.

WHEN a dramatist has shown us the inside of any one human heart he has done all.—English Magazine.

It is no more good journalism to print everything than good art to paint everything.—Christian Union.

THE clouds that have been hanging so low over the Western granaries have lifted, and the farmers are assured better prices.—Central Christian Advocate.

It is but a simple act of justice to bestow an ample pension on all retiring Presidents, that their closing years may be free from embarrassment and pecuniary stress.—St. Paul Globe.

WE haven't much faith in the efficacy of summary laws, nor in the efficacy of heavy laws, nor in the efficacy of national laws regulating the customs and charges of railroad companies.—Richmond Dispatch.

IF the mills of the gods ever do grind these fellows whose infernal greed and rapacity have about off the bread from the mouths of 20,000 people, they should grind them so fine as to annihilate them.—Chicago Times on the Hocking Valley Employers.

THERE are two kinds of mushrooms—one kind that is said to be good to eat, though they do not rank high in nutritive qualities; the other kind are poisonous. There is an uncommonly large crop of both kinds offered to literary and religious epicures just now.—The Interior.

GOD is the great Teacher. He is always giving lessons. His methods of teaching are altogether His own. Life is His school of instruction. Nature furnishes His illustrative apparatus and His object lessons. Providence supplies His manifold and wisely-

adapted means of government and discipline.—Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer.

ALTHOUGH on some occasions in the history of the Presbyterians they dropped into some of the evil ways of intolerance, they have on the whole done great and abiding service to the cause of freedom.—Dublin Irishman.

MANY associations sell old papers for a mere pittance, that would be worth much more if gathered up while they are comparatively fresh and distributed in hospitals, jails and almshouses.—Y. M. C. A. Watchman.

THE drama is the ever perennial mirror which reflects our life; it is never dying; never degrading in itself, because it gives merely back our own tastes; it is out of our power to formulate it by rules; it fashions itself according to our existence.—A. M. Lewis.

HOLD your tongue and pen, my boy. Every time you are tempted to say an ungentle word, or write an unkind line, or say a mean, ungracious thing about anybody, just stop; look ahead twenty-five years, and think how it may come back to you then.—Barrette.

ONE of the many paradoxes of human life is, that while every man thinks education a good thing and wishes that his children may have it, there are hundreds and even thousands in every great State who neglect the free offer of it, and allow their children to grow up in ignorance.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

St. John Ahead.  
 [Communicated.]

THE Republican peculiarity is manifested in their love of the past and their revival of old animosities. Just now their leading journals are kicking one man that is down, and trying to revive their own "dead cock in the pit." They seem bent on covering the faults of their own mercenary sneak by giving prominence to another, whom they denounce as a "mercenary liar." But for the devilish meanness displayed by the God and morality party, the whole thing is laughable to a Democrat, and is surely to the advantage of the men who form the third party. It can do neither of them any harm. Those who voted for St. John did not know of the charges now preferred against him. To them he has served their purpose. His stooping comes after the election. Mr. Blaine's came before. There is no need for defense of either now; they are not candidates, and possibly never will be. If St. John can not furnish a better defense than did Mr. Blaine he deserves the same well merited execration that is sure to follow the Plumed Knight. That the Republicans sought to buy him is pretty well established by admissions from members of their National Committee; that the Democracy did buy him is sought to be established by vile and very unreasonable innuendo. That St. John, by withdrawing his support from the G. O. P., helped to shut off the feed of a gang of public plunderers is possibly true, and in the light of coming day, under an honest administration, the people may award to him his just meed of praise, as well as to all of those who with him failed to vote for the mercenary sneak of Little Rock notoriety. This people may yet come to realize in their escape from so great a calamity as the election of James G. Blaine to the Presidency, James G. Blaine, who seemed not to know it necessary to obtain a marriage certificate, and so on in this connection ad nauseam, whose compromises in Little Rock, who denied, and whose denial was met and refuted by the Mulligan and Fisher letters; who denied the Sentinel's charges that stand to-day undisputed, and when brag and bluster failed him, gave the whole thing away in a letter to "My Dear Mr. Phelps," who when he withdrew his slender suit, offered a direct insult to men of all parties in the State by stating that he could have no justice done him by a jury of Indiana; who, since his defeat, in a speech at Augusta, abandoning the issues of the protection policy would issue a revolt on the face of the earth; and continue sectional hostility for the next four years; whose ambition to be great has thus dwindled into a spirit of vindictive and senseless rage. One is forced to believe that this man in his hope for revenge would willingly see his countrymen engaged in internecine war, if he could only furnish a substitute and escape its dangers.

Now, the question comes, how can the editors of Republican papers, after having supported Mr. Blaine, how can they come up and assail the character of any other man, however vile, on the face of the earth? How, in view of these charges that have been as impregnable to refutation as a wall of granite—not one of them but stands incontrovertible at this hour—how these editors can have the effrontery to even suggest the name of Blaine as a possible candidate in 1888 for the suffrages of an honest and civilized people.

January 17, 1885.

### MR. JAMES PARTON REPUTED.

Hon. Jefferson Davis Replies to the Accusation That He Called Dr. Franklin a Mean, Hard, calculating, Angular Yankee. [Lynchburg News.]

Our Northern brethren will not let Mr. Davis alone in peace in his quiet home on the shore of the Gulf. They keep picking and pecking at him, and, as a general rule, seem to prefer to avoid the truth in what they say about him. The latest misrepresentation (next to General Sherman's) to which he has been subjected comes from a writer of Yankee books, Mr. James Parton, of medium talents and acquisitions, and of considerable notoriety at the North. He is the author of a number of biographies of distinguished Americans, among them Aaron Burr and Andrew Jackson. With a factious irony he is sometimes called the American Plutarch. Recently Mr. Parton has brought out a pretentious volume, printed by John B. Alden, of New York, under the name of "Cyclopedia of Biography," consisting of more than a hundred brief sketches of eminent men of all ages and countries. Among these is one of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the illustrious patriot and philosopher of the Revolution, who is one of the comparatively few Americans whose names will go down to a very remote posterity. This sketch Mr. Parton was pleased to open, page 128, in the following sensational style:

"Was Benjamin Franklin mean? Jefferson Davis thinks he was." He is reported to have said, recently, that Dr. Franklin was "the incarnation of the New England character—hard, calculating, angular, unable to conceive any higher object than the accumulation of money."

Mr. Parton does not give his authority for this most wanton and preposterous calumny, carrying the brand of falsehood on its very face. How could a cultivated and refined gentleman like Mr. Davis, confessedly one of the best informed men of the age, and perfectly familiar with the life and character of Dr. Franklin, pronounce him unable "to

conceive any higher object than the accumulation of money?" A moment's reflection, if he had been a philosophical historian or an impartial and truthful biographer, or even a man of common sense, would have convinced Mr. Parton that Mr. Davis could not have thought or said that Dr. Franklin was a low, "mean," sordid wretch, "unable to conceive any higher object than the accumulation of money."

A life given to statesmanship, science, philosophy, and patriotic devotion to country was entitled to no such characterization.

But we have the proof positive that Mr. Davis has been egregiously misrepresented in this matter, as he is in most things that are said of him by Northern writers or speakers. A Virginian, Mr. C. C. Baldwin, of Rockledge, Tenn., believing the quotation attributed to Mr. Davis to be false, wrote to him on the subject, calling attention to the matter, and he promptly replied in the following dignified letter, effectually crushing the calumny. Mr. Baldwin has favored us with it for publication:

MR. DAVIS TO MR. BALDWIN.  
 BEAUFORT, Miss., Sept. 29, 1884.

DEAR SIR—Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 20th inst. I have not seen the book to which you refer, and never had any acquaintance with its author. As I never thought Dr. Benjamin Franklin a mean man, or that he was unable to conceive any higher object than the accumulation of money, the author, in ascribing to me such a statement, has certainly uttered a falsehood.

He must be very ignorant of our political history who does not know of the eminent service Dr. Franklin rendered his country, both at home and abroad; and equally ignorant must he be in regard to the actual investigations of the last century, who could honestly attribute to any educated American the opinion that Dr. Franklin had no higher object than the accumulation of money. The maxim of Poor Richard's Almanac, as collected and published under the title of the "Way to Wealth," do not, like your teach morality, piety and filial reverence, but are directed to the end of becoming rich. A people who should adopt the "Way to Wealth" as their Bible would generally become worshippers at the shrine of Mammon. It may sometimes happen that a pure man by too much questioning may loosen the restraints needful to lower natures than his own, and thus start them along paths of vice which he never would have trod. Dr. Franklin's unquestionable integrity, patriotism, love of truth, of science and of his fellow-man should relieve him from the charge of standing as the type of such characters as his maxims may have formed. Your marginal note on the slanderous imputation against me is clearly justified by my convictions, and by all which can be possibly true. Such are often uttered, probably because there is no dread of exposure—slanders which being sufficient to condone the base crime if convicted.

Very truly your obliged friend,  
 JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The quotation is to a very small book called "Oral Maxims," which was an authorized text book in the public schools of Virginia.

### A Sensitive Conscience.

"Hubby, I've just been reading how Daniel Webster improved his memory."  
 "How was it, my dear?"  
 "Well, you see, every night when he came home he told his wife everything he had done during the day, whom he had met, what he had said, everything that came into his mind. By and by he got so he could remember everything."

"Nothing, hubby, only I thought maybe you would like to improve your memory like he."

"Darling, do you suspect me?"  
 Mrs. Hester, of Monroe, Ga., has peach brandy made sixty-five years ago. Wonder where Mr. Hester has been all this time? Boston Post. Mr. Hester has probably been outside of the brandy, only Mrs. H. don't know it yet.

It will be remembered that Deacon White, of Beecher's church, bet and lost \$8,000 on the ex-Plumed Knight. The Deacon would like to depose Beecher for reasons that are plain.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is reported to have willed his country seat at Yonkers, known as Greystone, to be used as an educational institution of young men in political careers.

BACHELOR HILL has succeeded Bachelor Cleveland as Governor of New York. The people of that great State are determined that they shall be ruled by no man's wife.

GENERAL LOGAN believes the office should seek the man, but the man should be around when the office starts out on the seeking business.

### Mr. Frenzel's Resignation.

Yesterday Mr. John P. Frenzel received a letter from the State officers urging him to reconsider his resignation as Police Commissioner, and he is understood to have the matter under advisement, with the probability in favor of withdrawing the same. The letter is as follows:

Hon. J. P. Frenzel:  
 DEAR SIR—Your resignation as a member of the Metropolitan Board of the city of Indianapolis received. We regret that after the valuable services you have rendered as a member of said board, and the faithful manner with which you have discharged the trust that you have conferred to never connection with the same. Recognizing the importance of the position and the necessity of good and competent men to fill the same we earnestly request the withdrawal of your resignation. We are respectfully yours,  
 W. R. MYERS, Secretary of State,  
 JAMES F. BICK, Auditor of State,  
 JONAS J. CONNOR, Treasurer of State,  
 Indianapolis, Jan. 20, 1885.

### The Rink.

At the Meridian Rink to night occurs the two-mile challenge race between Mr. Salters, of Tipton, and Mr. Spain, of this city. Friday night a game of polo, between the Meridian and Indianapolis teams, will be the attraction. On Saturday afternoon will take place the children's carnival. Music this afternoon. Go and enjoy yourselves; the floor is the best in the city, and in excellent condition.

The College Avenue rink was crowded last night, the attractions being the three-mile race between Messrs. Salters, Dean and Spain, and the race for six-year-olds between Charles Timberlake and Harry Dickerson. Mr. Salters won the first named race, in the extraordinary time of 17.15. Master Charles Timberlake, who is a very promising rider, in the half-mile contest, the time being 3.05.

Chang, the Chinese giant, now at the Dime Museum, is a large tea merchant in China. On Wednesday afternoon next he intends giving a "tea party" to the ladies, when he will serve tea just as it is served in China, without sugar or milk. The tea was shipped to him direct from his home, and is of the same grade as is used by the Emperor of China. Chang will wear a fac simile of the costume worn by the Emperor, and is especially desirous of meeting all his lady friends. Saturday afternoon will be Chang's "children's matinee," when he will give away a large amount of candy.